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## Medical Schools

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1. The minimum time required to complete medical studies in Czechoslovakia is five years, but the course is so difficult that five and a half years are usually spent by the student in completing his work. Although there is a shortage of physicians in Slovakia, no effort is being made to hasten the study period or to speed up the time required for a medical degree.
2. The course work is divided into three sections; after completing each section the student must pass an examination before continuing his studies. The subject matter for the first examination (Rigorose) includes biology, physics, chemistry, histology and embryology, anatomy, and physiology. The second examination covers the following subjects: pathological anatomy, pathological (or, experimental) physiology, pharmacology, bacteriology, internal medicine, pediatrics, and psychiatry and neurology. The third Rigorose is comprised of surgery, gynecology, ophthalmology, skin and venereal diseases, hygiene, legal medicine, sports medicine, social medicine, and Marx-Leninism. After passing the third examination the student is considered to have achieved his "absolutorium", and is then graduated by a council of deacon, promotor, and rector, and receives the degree MUDr (Medicinae Universae Doctor). A veterinarian holds the degree of MVDr (Medicinae Veterinariae Doctor). Members of powerful student Communist organizations are members of the Professors' Council, and thus can control graduation of students.
3. Medical school tuition was very inexpensive before the war.

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Rigoroze is 300-320 kčs.

The fee for each

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- 25X1 4. The number of medical students at Bratislava University is between 2000-2200. Communist students are graduated because of the Party control of the medical faculties.
5. Medical students are required to attend all lectures and practical demonstrations. The individual is not allowed freedom of attendance as was the case prior to World War II. Vacation period extends from the end of June until the beginning of October. The students are given assignments to various medical installations during vacation, but no medical work is permitted prior to graduation. The undergraduates cannot perform any of the medical duties of physicians, but can only listen to lectures or demonstrations. This concentration on lectures has cost the student the opportunity to gain practical experience. It has also resulted in a loss of assistants for the physicians at medical posts who could, prior to the present regulation, count on the help of the undergraduates.
- 25X1 6. All students are obliged to participate in military training including rifle practice during their years in the university. After graduation some students are required to go to the military medical school at Hradec Kralove, where they are trained in military medical subjects for some six to ten months, after which they are assigned to a military installation where they must serve until they have completed a total of 25 months' military training and service. Few students were called to the military medical school in 1951, but up to May 1952, ten graduates were summoned from Trnava alone.
7. When a student graduates, he is assigned to a hospital where there is a need for his services; no choice is permitted. There the medical graduate becomes a Secundaer (Secundarius) and receives a salary of from five to 10 thousand kcs, per month. The Secundaer period is indefinite; it lasts anywhere from three to eight years. Specialization is permitted upon approval of the Health Ministry and Communist authorities. A hospital director has the authority to send these trainees, or any doctors for that matter to any area within his jurisdiction, even though the doctor is untrained. "Brigades" of doctors are occasionally sent to certain areas to carry out a specific health program.
8. The head of a section in a hospital is known as a Primaer. He is a specialist who has spent varying periods of time, depending on his specialty, in preparing for his Primaer designation. Surgeons spend five years; internists four years; reentgenologists four years; bacteriologists, dentists, and venereologists three years; and pediatricians three to four years.
9. Average pay of a Primaer (Primarius) in the hospitals is 10-15 thousand kcs per month. Secundaers received five to 10 thousand kcs per month. Doctors also received a salary bonus of 1,500 kcs per month for each child.
10. Kosice, with a population of about 60 thousand, has a medical faculty which is a branch of the faculty at Bratislava University. There are only about 200 medical students at Kosice. The branch occupies buildings which were not originally designed for a medical school. The hospital was erected prior to World War I. The school is located in the southern part of the city, but some sections are in the center of the city.

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Schools of Pharmacy

1. A three or four-year course for pharmacists is conducted under the authority of the medical faculty in Bratislava.

Dental Schools

12. There are relatively few dentists in the CSR. Dentistry is taught as a specialty in the medical schools. Dental technicians, however, are trained in a school at Prague; they also have received their training while working with other qualified dental mechanics. Physicians trained in dentistry (stomatologists) are assigned to hospitals and to the dispensaries. These professional dentists direct the activities of the dental technicians. The stomatologist at Trnava hospital has a laboratory and a technician as assistant. All dental work for the Trnava District is done at the hospital and at the main dispensary.

Schools of Veterinary Medicine

13. A diagnostic laboratory for serological and bacteriological veterinary studies is located at Karlova Ves (Bratislava) on the Danube River. A second such laboratory is located at Košice, attached to the University, which has a small veterinary faculty. Veterinary-allied personnel are also available from independent schools which offer a six-month course in practical veterinary procedures. Graduates from such schools have no theoretical training.
14. There are veterinary faculties attached to the medical schools at Brno and Košice. It is not certain whether the veterinary faculty at Košice is a branch of Brno University, or of Bratislava University, 25X1 the Košice faculty is subordinate to one of these two universities. The veterinary faculty at Brno utilizes the facilities of the farm, laboratory, and manufacturing plant of the institute for the production of veterinary sera and vaccines at Ivanovice na Hane near Brno.
15. There are no more than 100 veterinarians in Slovakia. A Veterinary Office is located in every district and corresponds to the Health Office. It is probably independent but may become administratively subordinate to the District State Health Office (Okresny Ustav Narodneho Zdravia - OUNZ). The Veterinary Referat supervises the activities of veterinarians who are assigned to every Slovak slaughterhouse, to every insemination station (to which a small laboratory is attached), and to every large farm.

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Comment: A German term meaning a physician specializing in internal medicine.

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